THE FARMER & GARDENER

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1837.

☞PRINTERS are referred to an advertisement on the last page.

WORK FOR AUGUST.

ON THE FARM.

Harvesting. As your wheat and rye have been cut and got in, your next care must be to secure your oats and hay, and we desire you to bear this in mind, that neither fine clear oats, nor fragrant hay can be made, if either the one or the other be left exposed, after being cut, to the influence of rain.

After your harvesting shall have been completed, then turn your attention to getting out your grain for market, the sooner that is done the less will you lose by vermin, and in nine times out of ten you will find that your grain will command as good a price at this season of the year as any other. Besides the sooner the better this necessary work is off your hand, as being relieved of it, you will be able to avail yourself of circumstances as they occur, and thus turn every thing to the best advantage.

With regard to the crops of wheat and rye which have been made throughout the country, we have assurances in every quarter that they have been good in every direction. Where not thrown out too freely by the frosts of last winter and spring, they may be said to be abundant; indeed, upon the whole, this has been decidedly the best wheat year since 1832, and the grain itself is good.

Meadows. Those who wish to set timothy meadows, should bear in mind that August is the month in which that work is recommended to be performed; but our opinion is, that the the later in this month the seeding takes place the better; the hot suns and drying winds which mostly prevail, are eminently calculated to destroy the young timothy plants as they come up. Those who sow the timothy seed alone, will assuredly find their interest in delaying seeding until towards the latter part of the month—where put in with turnips, it will of course, be good policy to lose no time in getting the seed in early, in order that the turnips may have the better chance of maturing. We have seen some excellent fields of timothy which had been sown with a small quantity of oats, about two pecks to the acre, the latter affording shade to the former during the heat of summer and fall,—and dying and falling on the approach of frost, became a protection to the tender plants of timothy through the winter. It is scarcely necessary to say, that he who wishes to have a clean meadow, must take the trouble to put his ground in a proper state of preparation by good ploughing and pulverization of the soil.

Weeds. Where you are full handed and can spare the labor requisite to it, good service may be performed this month, by gathering weeds of all descriptions and putting them on your dung-heap, or in your cow-yard. A large addition to your manure heap may thus be made.

Draining of Marshes. There is no better period of the year than this for the performance of this service, and he who has any work of the kind to do should begin it at once.

Potatoes. See that your late potatoes are kept stirred and clean.

Turnips. If you have not already got in your turnips, do so without a day's delay; for you may rest assured that you cannot sow too early in this month, and that it would always be best to get them in during the latter part of July.

Sheep. Mix up equal parts of tar and salt and place the mixture in troughs accessible to your sheep, where they may go in search of salt. By this means they will besmear their noses with the tar, and thus get a coating that will prove a barrier to the *fly* that generates worms in the head of sheep.

Cattle. If you have any two year old heifers, you should recollect that this is a good period to have them served, as they will come in to the pail next spring at a time when there will be good pastures.

In all countries bounded by tide water, where cattle, and especially those that have been brought from a distance, are subject to the autumnal disease, it would be well to keep a mixture of tar and salt in troughs where they could constantly get it. Those who have not been raised on the place, should most certainly be housed every night during the season when the disease prevails.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Cabbages. Savoys and other late cabbages may now be planted out; but recollect if you wish them to come to perfection you must not spare manure.

Radishes. From the beginning till the middle of this month is the time to sow radishes for fall use.

Your *Asparagus* plantations must be kept clean, as also your seedling beds.

Celery. Plant out your late crop of celery, and continue to earth up your early one.

Small Sallading of all kinds may now be sown.

Peas and *Beans* for fall use, can now be planted.

Keep your melons of all kinds clear of weeds.

ADVICE TO MULBERRY GROWERS.

To persons who may live remote from marts where the Morus Multicaulis, and other varieties of the Mulberry are sold, we would respectfully suggest,—that in every case where trees are to be transported a hundred miles and upwards, that it would be better to make the purchase in the fall, soon after the dropping of the foliage, than to delay it until the ensuing spring, for the following reasons: The mulberry is a tree very tenacious of life, and if kept buried from 9 to 12 inches below the surface, would be just as fresh next spring, after being under ground all the fall and winter, as when first taken up out of the ground. It can be removed to any distance by wagon, boat, or other medium of transportation, from one extreme of our country to the other, without the least injury being done to its vegetating powers. If purchased in the fall, all the proprietor would have to do on the arrival of his trees at home, would be to take them out of the package and bury them to the depth mentioned above in the garden or yard. Thus put away, they would remain perfectly secure until spring, when on its first opening—as soon as the frost should be out of the ground—they could be transplanted, and have the *full benefit of the entire season of growing.* Not so, if purchases are delayed until spring, as the

delay of transportation, and the numerous other incidental impediments, would come in to subtract from the time of growing. As the culture of the mulberry is, in our opinion, destined to become,—indeed, has already become,—an important branch of husbandry in many parts of our country; as the spirit is diffusing itself in almost every section of our vast limits, as our people are neither indifferent to their interests, nor deficient in the capacity to discover them; as there certainly is no more profitable occupation known to the husbandman, nor any offering more inducements to its pursuit, we have felt it our duty thus early to give this advice, and we do it the more readily, as the conclusion, to which we have come, is the result of experience, and, therefore, the more valuable.

We dug a small patch of early potatoes last week, which grew upon a piece of ground 20 by 45 feet, comprising 900 square feet. It yielded 12 bushels, being at the rate of a fraction over 580 bushels to the acre. The ground was a clover sod, was spaded deeply, manured in the hills with ashes; the hills were 2 feet apart, and 2 potatoes of the pink eye variety planted in each—they were worked but twice.

BONE MANURE.

Dr. Humphreys, in his excellent and instructive letters from England to the New-York Observer, pays the following tribute to the efficacy of this manure. As preliminary, he remarks:

"Among the several kinds of manure which have been in high repute, lime and marl are inexhaustible; particularly the former, which the low price of coal brings at a cheap rate. On some soils, and near the kilns, it is used in great quantities. I have seen fields covered with it, just as ours are with barn manure; and when it is spread, the ground appears, at a little distance, as if it were covered with snow.

"But the richest and most profitable kind of dressing which has yet been tried, and which is a new source of wealth to Great Britain, is *bone manure*. It began first to be used on a large scale, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, where its influence has been all but miraculous. Extensive tracts of country which a few years ago were wastes, occupied by rabbit warrens, have been converted into one of the finest and best managed farms in England. This signal improvement, though it did not begin, has been carried to its present perfection by the use of the manure just mentioned. Since bone dust has come into general use, the crop has been increased, in many instances, *ten* fold, and in few less than from four or five fold, and the effect has been equally surprising upon the succeeding crops of grain, on the same land."

A manufacture of it is carried on in the western part of this city by Mr. Colson, and we learn that those gentlemen who have tried it, speak in the highest terms of its fertilizing effects; but how could it be otherwise when bones consist chiefly of lime and oil, in such beautiful proportions as to give to both their highest capacity for imparting fruitfulness to the earth.

We understand, from a friend, that the largest portion of the bone dust manufactured by Mr. Colson is bought for the N. York market, where its virtues being better known are more generally appreciated.

THE BLACK WEEVIL.

A writer for the Farmer's Register recommends the following simple process to clear barns of this pest. When his granaries are cleared of grain, he, once a year, burns in them half a pound of pounded sulphur, closing doors and windows. For safety he makes a bed of sand on the floor, in which he puts the sulphur in a stone or earthen pan. Antecedent to this practice he had sustained serious mischief from the black weevil, since its adoption he has never seen one in his granaries.

The gentleman who communicated this recipe, is "a farmer of the eastern shore of Maryland," and should any son of "Virginia, North or South Carolina, with his arms subdue this pestilent enemy," he desires that due acknowledgments be made to the discoverer.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

Mr. Roberts:—It will, no doubt, be gratifying to many of your readers to learn that the *plant* so extremely valuable in the fabrication of silk, is found to succeed to an extraordinary degree throughout this whole section of country.—The morus multicaulis has been now fairly tried, to the very margin of the Gulph of Mexico, thirty miles south of Mobile, and I can assure you that its growth, foliage, &c., exceeds that of the same plant raised more northwardly. It is a fact not generally known, that the foliage of all large leaved plants become more delicate as you approach the south. The Tobacco plant is a singular case—but the same remark will apply to the foliage of trees having large and rough foliage in the north, such as the different species of *oak*, the hickory, common mulberry, &c. The foliage of those plants, larger than in the north, become much more interesting and beautiful, exhibiting especially in the first stages, a delicacy of hue and appearance, that is singular. The leaf of the Morus has been tried fairly in the vicinity of Mobile, and the success in *feeding* and *production*, has been found decidedly superior—a number of enterprising and respectable persons are turning their attention to the subject of silk.

The success of our northern citizens is rousing the enterprize of the south, and the facts daily given to the public, indisputable, connected with the fabrication of that article, is creating a strong interest, throughout this section of country.—The unbounded market for the *raw material*, with the every day increasing demand for the manufactured article, are highly interesting facts to the country, particularly after admitting the *superiority* of the article we now know the country can produce. I am truly gratified to be able to say, that a principle of *humanity* appears a predominant impulse, in directing the zeal of some of our planters to the cultivation of silk. Humanity has been long sounded in the ears of our extensive planters, that it is *hard* to drive the good *old* faithful slave, still into "swamp-field," and still worse to *sell* them, after getting the best of their days. The cultivation of silk comes in as a happy relief—it backs the claims of humanity, and even urges that of pecuniary interest. Life is made useful in a pursuit proportionate to declining age and infirmities, and even gives ease to both, while it is lucrative. There is no doubt that a prodigious profit would be the result of a few years, by following up the plan of selecting the aged, the infirm, and the very young slaves, applying them on a fine healthy hill in the pine woods, to the fabrication of silk, and send into the fields, under the burning rays of a southern sun, only the vigorous, the healthy, and the strong.

That this portion of the United States possesses a *climate* by far superior for the production of silk, not only as regards the raw material but the worm that produces it, is certain. The size of the worms raised here, the singular briskness with which they move throughout the season of eating, as afterwards, most certainly indicates not only high health, but a most congenial climate, while the singularly, steady and mild state of the atmosphere, so remarkably undisturbed by changes unfavourable to the worm, during the eating and spinning season, at once places our climate for the production of silk in an enviable point of view. It is undoubted that we do not require even *buildings*—a common *shed* with a curtain surrounding of matting would be perfectly sufficient for the worm, to secure it from all casualties. That *two* crops can be made in the season is now beyond doubt, and some gentlemen contend for three. Were I to select a situation for the production of silk, I would most certainly give a decided preference to a tract lying north and west of Mobile. It is a high dry pine country—fine water, and singularly healthy. A great proportion of the land possess a fine clay foundation, in which the Morus and White Mulberry is found to thrive admirably. This section possesses a great share of that peculiar kind of beauty known to those acquainted with the pine regions of the south. The soil is found to produce *Rice* on the highest land—*Peas*, oats, potatoes, equal to any other, and when aided by manure, *cotton* and *corn*. Indigo in its natural state is always a fair crop. The peach, the fig, apricot, plumbs, &c., excellent, and even the apple. Cattle keep in good order during the year, and hogs find plenty in the pine woods, and become often in a year's growth good meat. What will appear unfeasible to northern ears, is, that the heat of this section of country is felt much less than in Maryland and Pennsylvania, while the sultry *nights* and the sultry day is unknown. To those who couple in their imaginations, latitude, and heat and cold together, this will be "a hard saying, who can bear it"—but such must recollect that the genial mild

breeze of the Gulph of Mexico plays steadily over this section of country.——It is populating fast.

A READER.

Alabama, July 10.

[From the New England Farmer.]

NIGHT SOIL

Is not alone distinguished from the odor of all animals by the extreme fetidness of its smell, but it is also known to be a stronger and hotter kind, and probably differs in its own qualities in proportion to the sort of provision from which it is obtained; as there is every reason to suppose that the excrement arising out of animal food, is of a more active nature than that which is the produce of vegetable diet. In all those places where the real value of this feculent matter is duly appreciated, and its preparation well understood, the aversion which its use excites, is surmounted, and it is then preferred to all other manure.

The repugnance to this manure, proceeds from an idea that this manure communicates an unpleasant flavor to plants grown in the land upon which it has been used; and it has been also thought to have a bad effect upon the soil. Both of these objections are, however, groundless, when due care is applied to its management. Instances are indeed said to have occurred, in which horses have refused the hay made from grass which had been manured with night soil. But if credit is to be attached to the assertion, it must have been produced by its having been spread in a fresh state, and upon grass of a very forward growth. In proof of this, is an instance mentioned in the Norfolk Report, of a field newly laid down to grass, every part of which proved very poor, except 2 acres, on which four wagon loads of night soil were spread directly, without being mixed with any other manure. The field was fed off, and the effect of the night soil, is said to have been so great, that while the rest of the field never seemed more than half filled with useful plants, this was thickened surprisingly, and grew most luxuriantly; so much so, that the cattle, neglecting the rest of the field, were perpetually feeding there, until by autumn, it was pared down, like a fine green lawn, by the side of a dusky, rough and ragged pasture.

In other accounts, it is indeed reported as the most capital manure, of all other sorts, for pasture; two wagon loads securing "a carpet of herbage;" and no bad effect is perceptible on vegetables, though kitchen gardeners use it with profusion. All unpleasantness of odor may indeed be prevented by the mere use of ashes or lime; and were these thrown upon night soil, or into privies which have no communication with sewers, the ashes made in every dwelling-house would so completely absorb the fluid, that a solid heap of manure would be produced, that might be afterwards removed without difficulty or offensiveness. It is collected in large quantities in London; and there was, a few years ago, a large manufactory for its preparation, in which it was dried and exposed to the sun on flag-stones, after which it was broken in pieces, and removed under cover, where it was partially mixed with lime and completely reduced to powder.

In this state it was packed in barrels, and exported even to our colonies, where it was used as a top dressing; but it was chiefly employed by market gardeners, who used to sow it in drills along with their seed; and, judging by the price at which they bought it, there can be no doubt that they found its use to be singularly advantageous; but the process has been abandoned; for, having been carried on in the heat of the town, it occasioned complaints of its offensiveness.

Its operation has been found quicker and more powerful than farm yard dung. Farmers who have used both on adjoining land, have observed that the crops are always more exuberant in the first year, where the night soil has been laid, but that little or no difference has been perceptible after. To every load of night-soil should be added about four or five times the quantity of pond mud, or loam, when used as a top-dressing. Arthur Young gives the result of two experiments on manures of different kinds and qualities, applied to potatoes, on a poor gravelly loam, in the following proportions per acre.

		1st crop.	2d crop.
No. 1.	No manure,	120 bush.	140 bush.
2.	Night soil, 10 wagon loads, each 96 bushels,	600 do.	640 do.
3.	Night soil, 6 do. do.	650 do.	500 do.
4.	do. 2 do. do.	500 do.	300 do.
5.	Bones, 10 do. do.	650 do.	640 do.
6.	do. 6 do. do.	640 do.	560 do.
7.	do. 2 do. do.	560 do.	240 do.
8.	Hog dung, 60 one horse cart loads,	480 do.	300 do.
9.	do. 30 do. do.	480 do.	160 do.
10.	Yard comp. 60 do. do.	300 do.	240 do.
11.	do. 120 do. do.	480 do.	300 do.
12.	do. 30 do. do.	140 do.	140 do.

British Husbandry, vol. 1st, p. 267.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

WINTER WHEAT.

Mr. Holmes:—In the Maine Farmer, of the 30th May, there is a valuable communication from Mr. James Ronaldson, on the culture of winter wheat.

It is a subject of the first importance to the farmers of this State; and every individual farmer who is anxious to raise bread for our own consumption, ought to feel it a duty to make limited, or extensive experiments, according to his ability, for the purpose of testing the value of Mr. Ronaldson's suggestions, and whether they will suit our soil and climate. It is also the duty of those who have already made experiments, in any way connected with the mode proposed by Mr. Ronaldson, to disclose the same.

Mr. C. Fairbanks' communication on the subject is useful and encouraging; and under this impression, I shall state what course I have pursued, and my reasons for the same, and then offer a few remarks on the proposed plan.

From my early acquaintance with English husbandry, I gave the preference to winter wheat, and imported, in the year 1788, a few bushels from Liverpool, of the '*White Lancashire Winter Wheat*,' which succeeded very well, and from this wheat 54 barrels of good flour was manufactured at a flour mill in Hallowell, in 1794, and shipped for sale to Boston. Twelve years after the importation, a bushel of this wheat was sown in the town of Corinth, county of Penobscot, by Henry Snow, on an acre and a quarter of burnt land, and produced forty bushels of prime wheat. I brought four quarts of it home, and from its produce, continued for a few years to sow it on ploughed land. I think about ten years after, I procured from Connecticut, a superior quality of winter wheat, called the Taylor wheat, which was first raised in Virginia, by a gentleman of that name. This kind I have continued to cultivate, and from this, or my imported wheat, I obtained from one bushel, ground at the mill at Gardiner, 52½ lbs. of good flour, including the toll. The average yield has been thirteen to fourteen bushels to the acre, which I considered equal to seventeen or eighteen bushels of spring wheat, with the advantage of preparing the land, and sowing the winter wheat at the season of greatest leisure.

Being satisfied that even in ploughed land where the soil and make of the land was favorable, winter wheat was preferable, I tried the following experiments:

1. I sowed in drills in my garden, in the *spring*, some winter wheat, and during the season, until September, frequently cut it down. A smaller proportion was winter-killed, than in the open field.

2. In the second experiment, the wheat was sown after a crop of oats. With the oats I sowed twelve pounds of clover seed. When the oats were nearly ripe enough to reap, the grass-hoppers made such havock by cutting off the grain, that the ground was strewed with seed. The oats were immediately reaped, the clover and stubble ploughed in, and about the middle of August, the winter wheat was sowed. In a short time, the verdure was remarkable, and on examination, I found that the oats which had been in and on the ground, had sprung up and covered it. Aware that the winter would kill the oats sown at this time, the effect on the wheat was carefully watched, and the oats proved a protection to the wheat in winter, and with a dressing of a bushel of plaster of Paris strewed on an acre in the spring, served as a top-dressing. The wheat grew vigorously, and there was an increase of produce from it. Since that time I have always sowed a bushel and a half of oats to the acre, with the wheat, and spread a cask and a half of lime on the same quantity of land.

3. A third experiment was in clearing up six acres of a bush pasture. No grass seed had been sown, and what grass was on the land was from seed dropped by the cattle fed on it. It was ploughed deep in the fall, in the spring harrowed, cross-ploughed, and harrowed again, until it was mellow. For two years, oats were sown with 12 pounds of red clover seed, and ploughed in, after reaping the crops of oats; and in August, after the second crop, winter wheat was sown. The soil was a rich loam, and the form of the land was in moderate *swells*. Owing to this, the crop was uneven, as the snow drifted deep in some places, and in others the land was bare. The wheat was vigorous, 5 feet 4 in. in height, and the ears over five inches long. The crop was a profitable one, and for three years after, the land produced as much grass as could be dried on the ground.

4. My last experiment was sowing in the spring a small piece of land with winter wheat. It lay next to the sheep pasture, and was occasionally fed by the sheep until September. This experiment did not answer, probably from the want of previous cultivation, and the snow not covering it during the winter.

As regards Mr. Ronaldson's proposal of sowing the winter wheat, so early as to raise a crop of barley on the same land as the winter wheat, there is the following objection. Whatever crop is raised that produces seed, and quantity sufficient to repay the labor, must exhaust the ground, and in this case the barley will take from the wheat a portion of the nourishment intended for it. For this reason, will it not be better to sow oats or barley for a crop early in the spring, with twelve lbs. of red clover seed, and as soon as this grain is reaped, immediately to plough in the clover and stubble, and sow the winter wheat with the oats as proposed before? The growth of the clover by this mode will replace what the crop of oats or barley has taken to manure it.

This subject is a very important one, and if by experiments we can secure a mode of cultivating winter wheat on ploughed land, that would be profitable, it may be the means of increasing the quantity of wheat raised, as well as improving the quality.

It is a fact that winter wheat is a sure crop on new land, where the growth has been cut down, and recently burnt off. In the State of Maine, a great quantity of new land is annually brought into cultivation, and the use of winter wheat as the crop, will have other advantages besides its increased value. The farmer by this means will have the whole of the season from the spring until the first of August, (and on burnt land a later period will answer to sow the wheat) to burn and clear his land, without interrupting his labor on his spring crops, and will not depend on favorable weather to burn off the trees for spring grain.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.

June 19, 1837.

THE CHINTZ BUG IN CORN.

People seem generally to have very contradictory and inconsistent notions about the nature of trouble. What one would look upon as a very annoying and troublesome matter, another will profess to consider as of "no trouble at all," and some, by the habitual use of the latter sentence, upon all occasions are frequently led to make exaggerated applications of it. The following from a Southern paper, is an evidence of this. The writer, speaking of the loss of corn by the chintz bug, and suggesting a plan for their destruction says:—"As soon as these insects leave the wheat, they commence upon the corn, destroying each stalk before they leave it. The husbandman must take them at the onset. In order to prevent them from lodging, let the interstices of the blade and stalk be filled with sand or loose dirt, flatten the earth at the root, by clapping it with the hoe, and then shake the insects off. By this means they will all fall on the hill, where they can be beaten with the hoe, and covered over with dirt so as to prevent their recovery. The hill must be clapped smooth with the hoe each morning, and left in that way, so as the better to get at the bugs the next morning. This process should be followed up for a few mornings, which will be sufficient to prevent them from getting headway in the field, and will destroy them for the season. The experiment is well worth the little trouble it will occasion."

"Clapping the hills smooth with a hoe each morning" in some of the forty acre fields of corn that we have seen in some parts of Maryland, must be no ordinary task, but one that we suppose, however essential to their welfare, very far from being a matter of "little trouble."—*U. S. Gazette.*

TOPLESS POTATOES.

We were, the other day, shewn a curious specimen of new potatoes, that were grown without any top, or leaves. About five weeks ago, Mr. J. H. Hill, of Waterville, planted some potatoes of the common kind in the usual way. One or two hills did not come up, and he last week dug down to them and found that the potato which he had planted, and which was a whole one, had but out several tubers.

Two of them were as large as a pigeon's egg, each; and there were several smaller ones beginning to show themselves. There was not a sign of any top or leaves to be seen. He found another hill in which the same process was going on.

We do not recollect of having seen an instance of the kind.—The growth of the new tubers must have been quite rapid, having grown out and formed to the size above mentioned in five weeks, of not very warm weather. The question suggests itself—how long and how large will they grow without any stalk or leaf to prepare sap for their nourishment? and also, will they continue to grow after the parent potatoe becomes decayed? and if so, from whence comes the nutriment that gives their increase?

The potato that was planted is sound and hard yet.—*Maine Farmer.*

BEES AND HONEY.

In passing through the garden employed by the American Institute, our attention was directed to some boxes of honey, of a clear white and beautiful transparence, such as has seldom been seen in the New York market. It is presented by Messrs. Wilcox and Cone, of West Bloomfield, Ontario county, Ohio. One of the firm has furnished us with the following statement:

Last spring we had more than 220 swarms; this fall we had over 420; nearly all of the young swarms are good to winter over. We have taken from our bees 3,700 lbs. of box or cap honey; in addition to this we furnish all the vicinity where we live with boxes, showing them how to manage, promising to buy all the honey that is built in them. This, added to our own, made 5,648 lbs. All this was taken away without destroying a single hive of bees. Near seven-eighths of this honey was of the white, such as was exhibited to-day.—It arrived in New York market on the 9th of September, and nearly two-thirds of it is already sold. We have adopted this plan to make our bees profitable, and not destroy an insect that is such an example of industry.

Wishing to give our readers some information respecting such an instance of successful business in the hive, we wrote to Messrs. Wilcox and Cone. From their very obliging answer to our inquiries we copy the following.

Our hives are of almost all descriptions commonly used, having bought many of them. We prefer the smaller sizes, such as will hold about thirty pounds of honey well filled, as that will be sufficient to winter a common swarm, and such hives swarm the most. We procure our honey from a box of about seven inches square, placed on the top of the hive. The box should be made to fit very close to the hive and no communication out of it only through the hive. The hole should not be less than three inches square.—These should be put on old hives before the bees begin to gather from the white clover, and on the young swarms when they are first put into the hives. In this way instead of the bees laying on the outside of the hive idle, as they commonly do, they have room within the box, where they continue to build, and gather till they are ready to swarm. Many of our swarms do not work on the boxes at all. We average from 7 to 16 lbs. from every old swarm. Last year, we got over 16 lbs., it being more than a common season for honey.

We have not been troubled much with the moth; having hives together, the birds keep them mostly subdued. We think it the best plan to raise the hive, so that the bees can just pass out all around, they keep the bottom board clean of comb dust, so there is less chance for the millers to deposite their eggs where they will not be destroyed. Care should be taken to kill all that can be found on and around the hives every day or two.

We use no means to furnish our bees with food excepting to feed some light swarms towards spring; which we do, by putting comb filled with honey on the top of the hive. Bees flourish the best where there is plenty of Elm, Sugar Maple and Basswood, and where the soil is natural for white clover. Elm and Maple blossom early in the spring; after the spring flowers are gone, bees stir but little, until white clover begins to blossom; if it fills well with honey, bees soon fill their hives and begin to swarm; if not, they swarm late, and the swarms stand a poor chance; the Basswood and Buckwheat are the principal flowers they love to gather from. Sometimes there are honey dews which help them much.

Our box honey, which is pure and free from bread, is gathered principally from clover and Basswood blossoms. Our hives stand in the same situation winter and summer. We are careful to have the top secured, so as to keep snow and water out, but admit a draught of air through the hive. Every hive should have a three quarter or half inch hole from four to six inches from the bottom, in front, to afford air in winter. In very cold weather, frost accumulates in the hive, from the breath of the bees, and in mild weather it melts and runs down to the hole at the bottom and freezes to ice, and shuts out the air, if there is no other air hole. Many bees are smothered, greatly for the want of this knowledge. Bees winter the best in straw hives, but do as well in summer in board or tub hives.—*N. E. Farmer.*

EASY METHOD OF HIVING BEES.

Mr. Moses Winslow, of Westbrook, has described to us his method of hiving bees which

he has practised with complete success for fifteen years, and has never known his bees to pitch on any other place than that prepared for them.

Drive down two stakes, about four feet apart, fifteen feet in front of the bee house; tie a pole across these stakes about three feet from the ground; then take a board about one foot wide and twenty feet long and lay one end on the ground at the front of the bee house and lay the other part on the pole between the stakes. Put up this board in the beginning and let it remain till the close of the swarming season. The bees will pitch on the under part of this board, and that end which lays on the ground should be raised to a level with the other and put on a barrel, box, or something else. Then turn the board upside down and place the hive over the bees and fasten it with props to prevent the wind blowing it down. By having a board not more than a foot wide, the hive will extend out over the board and the less likely to kill the bees when it is placed over them, and it will leave room for the bees that may be outside the hive to pass into it. Mr. Winslow observes that he has sometimes found three swarms at once pitched on one board in different places. When he first puts up the board he usually rubs on it some honey or salt water, herbs or the like, but this may not be necessary.

We think that this method of hiving bees is a great improvement, as it saves time and trouble, and danger of being stung, and injury of trees frequently occasioned by cutting them in hiving bees. Another great advantage, the timorous can be saved the misery of being frightened half to death lest they should be stung while on a ladder or tree, without the privilege of running from the enemy.—*Yankee Farmer.*

STIMULATING MANURES.

Most of our farmers are somewhat averse to trying new experiments in the art of cultivation, and yet of all the arts which are practiced by man, there is none in which there is more need of them. Those experiments which require great expense at the outset, should be instituted by Societies, or by those who have both money and time to devote to them. Many very important experiments may be tried by the man of very moderate funds, for they may cost but little else than the time consumed in performing them. One subject which we would name is stimulating (nutritive) manures, though perhaps the word would be better than stimulating. After the plant or crop is up, what is the best application to cause it to thrive? Liquids in which manure has been soaked are often used for particular purposes. We recollect that an old friend of ours once amused himself by pampering a squash vine, which he pushed forward to an immense length, by watering it every day with a liquid which he drained from his pigstye. He applied it not only to the main roots, but also to the little radicles which put out at intervals along the vine. No doubt there are many articles, cheap at cost, which may be used to great advantage.

We quote the following use of the *chloride of lime* from a French work. Mr. Dubuc, a French apothecary, has discovered that muriate of lime (chloride of lime dissolved) is a very active manure, or vegetable stimulant. He dissolves about two and a quarter pounds of dry chloride, in about sixteen gallons of water, and with this solution waters the plants at distant intervals. He sprinkled a light soil with this fluid, and eight or ten days after, planted it with maize, and from time to time during the season watered the corn with the same solution. Another portion of corn at six feet distant, he watered with common water. The former yielded double the produce of the latter. A large variety of plants and garden vegetables were tried in the same manner and with similar results.

The sunflower, (helianthus) which at the place rises only six or eight feet, grew by this treatment to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, with flowers whose discs were eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, producing seeds which yielded half their weight in oil, good to eat, and exuding from its centre a transparent vein like turpentine, very odorous and drying easily in the air. Potatoes were also tried. They were planted on the 1st of May, 1822, in two quarters, six feet asunder; the one was watered with the solution, and the other with water from the cistern. They were gathered on the 10th of November.

The bed which had been watered with the solution, and only three times during the season, produced potatoes six inches long, twelve in circumference, and weighed nearly two pounds each. The others were in general only half as large, and their stalks in the same proportion. Three or four waterings with the fluid at distant periods are considered sufficient. Some ascribe its action to electrical agency.

Allowing one half the above statement for the natural enthusiasm of the French, when any thing new occurs among them—the solution must be a valuable stimulus for some plants. The chloride of lime can be had at the paper mills, or at the apothecary's, for a few cents per pound, and the experiment may be tried, and if the good effects described above, are corroborated, it certainly will be a valuable auxiliary.—If it proves to be of no worth, still the experiment will be valuable as refuting the above statement, and proving that the results obtained by Mr. Dubuc must be attributed to something else.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Germantown Telegraph.

CORN—SUCKERS.

Some persons without understanding the natural history of the plant, at the last dressing pull off the suckers, which is ruin to the crops, as they are absolutely nescessary, not only to filling out the ends of the most of the first ears, but to filling out the late ears in some degree.

The time in which the male blossom on the main stalk remains in vigour is not more than six days, when the season is good: but if the weather is hot and dry, or is very stormy, it is not so long. And this length is only enough to fructify the earliest ears in which the female blossom comes out first from the germ of the lowest grains, and present themselves in circles at the end of the corolla or husks, and as they come out, are impregnated, and thus they are every day and every hour presenting new circles of female blossoms, until the whole are thus impregnated. But if the heat is so excessive as to kill the male blossom before the whole of the female blossom has come out of the corrolla of husk, then if there are no suckers to supply the deficiency of pollen, there will be a portion of the upper end of the ear that will be barren of grain. To supply this deficiency of pollen, Providence, in organizing the corn plant has ordered that the three lower joints should produce suckers that should come up in succession, to supply a continual source of the fructifying principle to the whole succession of ears that may come out for the space of at least three weeks, after that on the stalk has been exhausted. And on this succesion of male blossoms, the greatness of the crop depends. And the land should be so rich as to force out at least two suckers on every stalk, or no very great crop should be expected. But if the land is so rich as to produce these, then instead of having the usual crop of about 35 bushels to the acre, the careful farmer may expect from 80 to 120 bushels with very little extraordinary expense, and this land will be prepared for other crops. You will please to indulge me further to observe on the culture of corn, that to manure poor land in the hill is bad cultivation, although it is true that by this mode, the early growth of the corn is promoted; but the moment the roots of the plants extend beyond the manure, the growth of the crop is checked, at the most critical season when the suckers and ears are setting, by which it often happens that the stalk still runs up, and the male blossom comes out and is spent before the female blossom appears at all. But if the shovel full of manure that had been put in each hill, had been incorporated with the soil, the early growth of the crop would not have been so rapid, but then the growth would have been equal in all parts of the plant, and a crop would have been received in proportion to the goodness of the soil and preparation and attendance given it.—[*Anon.*

FARMERS, LOOK OUT FOR THE WEVIL.

This insect destroyed a great deal of grain last year in some parts of the country, and every one who has grain growing ought to sow on lime or ashes at the proper time for applying the remedy, lest these insects should be at their work of destruction, or examine frequently and carefully, and apply it as soon as they commence their work.

In our last number but one we published an article by the Rev. Henry Colman showing that slacked lime sown on grain as it was flowering would destroy the wevil. It should be sown when the grain is wet or the dew on. In that article it is recommended to sow 1 peck of lime to the acre; but many farmers think it best to sow more; as it is supposed that there is no danger of injuring the grain by applying more lime. We have applied slacked lime to tender cucumber and other vines without injury.

A farmer in Kennebec, last summer, when he found the wevil making ravages among his wheat, sowed on it common wood ashes, 2 1-2 bushels to the acre, when the dew was on, and in a few days he found that the insects had entirely disappeared and his wheat was good.

The wheat insect is a small fly which deposits its eggs in the hull of the wheat when it is in full blow, as the hull is then open. These eggs produce a number of maggots to each deposit, which are large enough to eat the wheat when it arrives

at its milky state. This fly deposits its eggs at the time the wheat is usually in blow. Late sown wheat usually escapes the ravages of this insect, as the time of depositing its eggs is past before the wheat blossoms.—*Yankee Farmer.*

[From the Johnstown, Pa., Sky.]

SILK CULTURE.

We have often thought that silk might be advantageously raised in this climate, and we are now more convinced of it by having visited the silk establishment of the Miss Fullers in this place. These young ladies have this season fed several thousand silk worms from the common black Mulberry, which grows in the woods in the vicinity of this place. They bring the leaves daily from the distance of between one and two miles, and have had the pleasure of seeing the worms thrive under their attentive care. They have now on hand a large quantity of Cocoons, from a part of which they have drawn, on the common reel, a beautiful sample of silk of a strong texture and fine appearance.

We applaud the perseverance and industry of these enterprising young ladies, and hope their exertions may be profitable. They certainly deserve the approbation of the public for the spirited experiment which they are making. We expect their example will be followed by others, and believe the day is not far distant when silk will become a staple of the Alleghenies. The common Mulberry is indigenous to this country, and would no doubt be much improved by cultivation. We are well convinced that it will produce silk of a good quality, but probably not of so fine a texture as the Chinese Mulberry. We believe that the Chinese Mulberry can be cultivated here, and under this impression the Editor of this paper sowed this spring a quantity of seed, which now exhibit a number of thrifty plants. If they be able to bear the rigor of our winter months, he will have the the satisfaction of having first introduced into this section of country, an article, which may hereafter prove beneficial.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, after speaking of fine crops of grain, observes—

But have we nothing to fear from a blast coming over these fair prospects of ours? Yes; the wheat grower has much to fear from the wevils, destructive insects, mildew, &c. and it behooves every man, whether he be farmer, merchant, lawyer or minister, who may know of any means by which wheat can be preserved from these destroying insects, and carried thro' to maturity, to communicate it to the public, that all may be benefitted by such information; and he who will keep back that which would be really useful to the working class, is a selfish man, and is not doing as he would wish to be done by.

Holding this to be good doctrine, I give the favorable result of *sowing ashes* on wheat, as told to me by one who can always be depended upon.

Mr. Herrick, of Poland, informed me that a year ago last spring he had 2 1-2 bushels of wheat sown on one piece—ground all alike—and on one bushel of sowing, he sowed on two bushels of strong ashes. He sowed on the ashes at the time of a heavy dew, and when the wheat "was just coming into blow"—he sowed as much as he could on the wheat heads. The result was that from the one bushel of seed, he got 15 bushels of wheat entirely free from wevils, and from the remainder, 1½ bushels of seed, he got only 5 bushels of poor blighted wheat, almost wholly destroyed by the wevils. The whole was sown at one time—ground manured alike, and the only difference in the management was the addition of the two bushels of ashes. Is not so simple and so cheap an experiment well worthy of the attention of wheat growers?—If ashes are not handy, I would recommend sowing on lime, in lieu of ashes.

PROFITABLE DAIRY.

The dairy business having become so important a branch in the department of the agriculturist, that I feel it my duty to communicate, through the medium of your useful paper, the result of one of my farmers, a gentleman by the name of John Bush. He had fourteen cows of the common country breed, but a little better, on account of being better fed. He raised six calves, which were fed on milk ten weeks.

Made 2342 lbs., of first quality of Cheese, which sold at $8 per hundred,	$187 36
Made of Butter, 1591 pounds, the average price 19 cents,	302 29
Six Calves at $3 a head,	18 00
	$507 65
Ten hogs fed on the skimmed milk and whey, worth, say $3 per head,	30 00
	$537 65
Hay and pasture for the 14 cows, at $10 per head,	140 00
Net proceeds,	$397 65
The average per head,	28 40

Such were the returns from a lot of cows that cost $20 a head.

Mrs. Bush pursued the old fashioned way, by skimming the milk and churning the cream, and our friends in Ithaca preferred her butter to any other brought to that market.

We have tried the method of making butter in winter by heating the milk in the pans after straining, to 130 Farenheit thermometer; the quality is a little improved, the quantity more, and the labor of churning is less than one half the time required in the old way.

The washing of butter in cold hard water or soft, when taken from the churn, we think injurous to the quality of it, and takes from it that peculiar flavour which we so highly prize. If you think the above statements will be useful, let them find a place in your Genesee Farmer.

LEWIS BEERS.

Gen. Farmer.

A suggestion for the coming year.—A gentleman of high respectability informs us, that the following mode of sowing winter wheat in the spring, has been partially adopted in Tenessee with the happiest success. In early winter the seed grain is put into casks, and water enough added to soak and cover it. It is then exposed so that the water becomes frozen, and it is kept in this state as far as practicable until the soil is fit for its reception in the spring. It is well known that the operation of frosts upon the seeds of winter grain has the same effect as if it is sown in autumn—as wheat or rye sown at the setting in of winter will grow and mature. The advantages which are experienced from sowing in the spring, are, 1st, that the grain is not subject to be winter killed; 2d, it escapes the hessian fly in autumn, and possibly it may escape in the spring; 3d, the ground being fresh stirred for spring sowing, the growth will be more vigorous; and 4th, as it will come into ear late, there is at least a probability that the crop may escape the grain worm. The advantages are so manifest, that the experiment is worth a trial; and we shall feel obliged to some Tennessee correspondent who will give us the details and result of the practice in that state.

The ancient Romans so highly esteemed the employment of agriculture, that the highest praise they could bestow upon a man, was to say that he cultivated his own lands. Their greatest and most illustrious men in the early ages of the Republic devoted their time to this occupation—that is to say, they were farmers. Their greatest generals, likewise, during the intervals of peace, were in this habit, and prided themselves upon tilling the soil. In republican America this useful art seems to be undervalued, because it is not sufficiently splendid; it is not so eligible for ambitious young men, who look to their employment and to their emoluments for their reputation. We would say to them, however, if they are desirous of a steady increase of wealth, let them till the soil; if they are desirous for a good and unenvied reputation, let them be farmers. It is idle to suppose that a young man who is concerned in trade is really any more respectable in this community than one who is engaged in agriculture or a mechanical art. The great majority of the people of this commonwealth are sufficiently intelligent yet to estimate an individual according to his personal merits, rather than by his occupation and calling, and if any occupation be more respectable than others, it ought surely to be that which has been the favorite and the professional occupation of some of the greatest men in all ages. And this can surely be said of agriculture more than of any other private employment. Some of the greatest philosophers have written upon agriculture, and some of the greatest of heroes have practised it with their own hands.—*Boston Statesman.*

Spring Wheat.—The Westminster (Md.) Carrolltonian states that some of the farmers in that section are turning their attention to raising spring wheat, and much interest is felt to ascertain whether their soil and climate are adapted to its growth. It says, "some experiments have been made the present season, and we have been made acquainted with the result in one instance, in which it has proved successful. We have now in our office a bunch of heads, taken indiscriminately from a field belonging to James Renshaw, Esq., of Adams county, which are remarkably large and well filled. We are informed the crop is a most luxuriant one, the stalks standing very thick upon the ground, and the heads generally of the size of the sample. The seed was imported from Europe, and was sown the first of April.

[From the New York Star.]

THE NATIVE AMERICAN SILKWORM. NEW PLAN FOR THE WORMS TO WIND THE COCOONS.

Mr. Editor—Since the receipt of your paper yesterday I received the Nantucket Inquirer of 15th inst., in which Mr. Jenks asks for further intelligence in relation to the articles on the Silk Worm, published in the Star of the 3d inst. As the words "six different plans for the worm to wind the cocoon," were published verbatim as I expressed them in conversation with you, the call seems to require some explanation on my part. I will give it briefly, thus: "It is so many contrivances to accommodate the insect in its preparation for "winding up," or so many different contrivances *on* which (not round which) the larvæ may suspend and wind the cocoon. One of the plans may be described thus: nine laths ¼ inch thick, 1¼ inch wide and 40 inches long, placed on edge, horizontal, parallel to each other, and 1 inch apart in the clear; these are connected by a lath, 11¼ inch. long, fastened across the ends; the whole forming a grate of 9 bars 11¼ by 40 inches.—Five of these grates, placed parallel to and above each other, ¾ inch apart in the clear, connected by a single nail at each corner, with a lath 9¼ inches long, standing vertically on end, forms *one plan*, which is probably the best of the six, and in the operation of some good judges is superior to all other plans (not excepting the European plan of bushes and branches of trees) for economy, both in the *space* which it occupies to accommodate an equal number of worms, and the *expense* of construction. The 46 laths required for its construction are worth 6 cents, and can be made with the labour of one hour, worth 12 cents—making in all 18 cents. The worm winds the cocoon between the bars and between the grates, when by removing the 4 vertical laths at the corners the cocoon can be cleared out in a few minutes, certainly in less time, and, in better condition, than the same number can be removed from among bushes and leaves.

The native American Silk Worm feeds on elder, which is its principal food, and from it spins a cocoon of good silk, strong, soft and lustrous, though coarser than that of the Asiatic worm; the smallest cocoon in my possession, from the native American worm, is 70 per cent. heavier than the heaviest of the Asiatic. A fair average of the native cocoons are nearly 300 per cent. heavier than the heaviest of the Asiatic. A fair average of the native cocoons are nearly 300 per cent. heavier than most of the Asiatic. I weighed to-day a fair average of the native American cocoons with 4 different kinds of Asiatic, from my own raising this year—the weights show the quantity of silk, *without* the chrysalis, as follows.

Native American cocoon	17 grains
Asiatic large white cocoon,	6½ do
" bright white cocoon,	4 do
" Monti di Brianza, a pale yel.	3 do
" Golden Yellow	2 do

The ova of the two last named were imported by Mr. Tinelli the present year; they are much cultivated in Italy and Spain, and produce the finest silks in Europe. The Monti di Brianza is particularly famed for receiving and retaining the most beautiful dye. By the above you will perceive that the native American furnishes 850 per cent. more silk than the Golden Yellow Asiatic.

A description of the Native American Silk Worm may enable Mr. Jenks to recognise an old and familiar acquaintance, which he has often frighted from its resting place with the exclamation "Oh! what a beautiful butterfly," pronounced in a tone too loud and too harsh for such sensitive antennæ.

It ranks in Linne's System of Nature in the Animal Kingdom, Class 5, Insects order III. Lepidoptera, Genus, Phalaena. The Moth or perfect insect is without proboscis, and therefore cannot eat; it has Antennæ 2 pectinate and black, head white, eyes 2 black, thorax red, abdomen entirely surrounded with alternate red and white, bands. wings 4 brownish gray, lighter in the male, interior of 2 upper wings red, with one large ocellate spot near each exterior, and 2 smaller and the distinct in the margin; from the anterior to the posterior is a band of 2 distinct white and red lines, between this band and the interior is a large white, lunate macula are the same in lower wings; across the exterior and margin is a band of 4 distinct lines, ashy gray, black, cream, and ashy gray; lower wings the same. The Larvæ is greenish, without hair except a few on 2 protuberances, and feeds mostly on elder. The ova is cream color clouded with reddish gum, with which they are fastened to the lea or bark. The Pupa or Chrysalis is dark brown enclosed in a cocoon of strong, soft and lustrous silk. It is a native of the North American states, and is found in no other country. I have eleven of the cocoons in my possession, four of which I found on Manhattan Island, near Harlem. N. Y. and seven in the forest of Bergen county, N. J.

I intend this summer to manufacture some sewing silk from the native American Cocoons, and hereby promise to send Mr. Jenks one skein of it provided he will "contrive" some better name than "*contrivance*" for the *plan* of lath described in this commnnication. Yours, &c.

C. F. DURANT.

Jersey city, July 21, 1837.

Packing Butter.—During the summer months butter is usually lower in price than at other seasons of the year, and hence its preservation sweet and good when packed, may be an object in an economical point of view, at this pinching time of cash. Take a stone pot or jar that will hold thirty or forty pounds, clean it thoroughly, and wash it in strong cold brine. Take of new sweet butter, well made, and free from buttermilk (if enough to fill the pot at once so much the better) work it well and put a layer of it a few inches in thickness in the jar, beat it down solid with a wooden beater, turning off the milk that will escape occasionally, then repeat the process until the pot is filled within an inch and a half of the top, with butter thoroughly pounded down. On the top of this mass pour one inch of clear pure brine, made by dissolving salt in warm water until saturated, and then cooled. Over this lay a clean cloth, and if this is secured by a smooth stone, it will be better than a board. Keep the jar at a low temperature, and the butter will keep good for an indefinite length of time, only examining it occasionally to see that it is covered with the brine, and renewing it if necessary. Last summer we put down some jars in this way and they kept perfectly fine for winter use; and Judge Buel has preserved butter in this way for twenty months in good condition. The only requisites appear to be pure sweet butter to pack, solidity in the mass by beating, total exclusion of the air by brine, and the lowest temperature possible.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Wool.—This great staple of Vermont has just been taken from the useful animal which bears it and is ready for market. The aggregate of the crop in the whole State, this year, probably exceeds 3,000,000 pounds. At last year's prices, say 60 cents, it would amount to near 2,000,000 dollars. But it is said there are no buyers, no market, and hence no price for the article. This is truly a sad state of things. But will it long remain so? is the question. For one, we think not. While summer, and *Winter*, in particular, last, people must have clothes; and, we think, if it is difficult for the manufacturers to buy wool at home, it will be more difficult to buy the article abroad; and the wool they must have or do worse. Many of the farmers are enabled to give a long credit for a part, at least, where they have large lots; and we think they would be willing to sell it at a reasonable rate.—*Rutland Herald.*

Town and Country.—A lady correspondent writes as follows:—"I wish you could be here; the air is laden with the fragrance of the clover; it has grown beautifully, and the whole ground is one continued blossom. Oh! that this world should be so beautiful and yet so wretched! The city is the dark side of the picture at present; look at the trees and the cloverfields, and you will say, how lovely! look at the city, and you will say, how wretched! The external hue is all beauty and loveliness; the internal there is dark, anxious and appalling. Of course the interest is felt and participated in here, too; but we cover it all by a drop-scene of variegated green, laden with perfume, and crowded by the happiest and most delightful musicians; and while revelling in a sort of natural enchantment, for awhile, we forget the evils behind the curtain."

Horticulture.—A Mr. Ely, residing near the ancient town of Bury St. Edmunds, (Eng.) recently bet five pounds that he could produce, by a process of culture peculiar to himself, a cucumber 20 inches in length, in the space of eight days from the time of setting the blossom. The wager was accepted, and within five hours of the period named, as choice and as handsome a fruit as was ever seen, and in length 21 inches, was cut from the vine. It ought to be mentioned that no lining was used, and that the frame in which it was grown was of the most common description, and not the better for its wear.

French Flour—Among the other curious things that of late have arrived among us is the article of French Flour, in barrels, as ground and put up in France, lately imported at New York. A friend has shown us a lot he has for sale, which appears to be equal in quality to the best Western flour, and in perfect good condition.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 25	1 50
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 50	9 00
Corn, yellow	bushel	1 00	1 03
White,	"	95	100
Cotton, Virginia,	pound	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12¼
Louisiana 20a21—Alabama	"	—	—
Feathers,	pound.	50	52
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 75	11 75
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
	"	—	—
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	8 75	9 00
" " wagon price,	"	—	—
City Mills, super	"	7 87	8 25
" extra	"	8 50	9 00
Susquehanna,	"	9 00	—
Rye,	"	6 00	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	—
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	7 50	—
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	—
Orchard,	"	—	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	18 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 50	6 75
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
Lime,	bushel.	32	35
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	60	—
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	87	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	4 00	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	80	85
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 00
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	1 80	1 85
Red, best	"	1 60	1 75
Maryland inferior	"	1 00	1 25
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls	gallon.	—	35
" in hhds	"	—	33
" wagon price,	"	bbls	30
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 25	— —
To Wheeling,	"	1 25	— —
		washed.	unwash
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,	"	45 50	26 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	40 45	24 26
One half do.	"	36 40	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	33 36	20 22
Pulled,	"	36 38	24 26

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. P. ROBERTS,
ap 26 Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	—	13½
Shoulders, do	"	—	11
Middlings, do	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	8½	9
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	—
Roll,	"	16	20
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	7 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	2 12	2 18
Chop Rye,	"	1 50	1 62½
Eggs,	dozen.	18	—
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	7 50	—
No. 2,	"	7 00	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 87	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	8 00	9 00
No. 3,	"	—	4 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
Lard,	pound.	8½	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgin.	2
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	½a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	2¼
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	1	Bank of the Valley,	2
Salisbury, 2 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	2½
Cumberland,	3	Do. Charlestown,	2
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	2
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	4
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks, ¼ p.c.		Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	½a	New York City,	1
Chambersburg,	1	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3¼
Pittsburg,	3½	Connecticut,	3a3¼
York,	1	New Hampshire,	3a3¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	4	Maine,	3a3¼
Delaware [under $5]	6	Rhode Island,	3a3¼
Do. [over 5]	2	North Carolina,	6
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	8a10
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans	15

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.

THE undersigned having been appointed agent for the sale of a lot of first rate Italian Spring wheat, begs leave to notify those who may desire to procure seed, that he is prepared to receive orders for the same. This wheat will be cleaned with great care, put up in tight barrels, and sold in lots of one or more barrels. As the quantity the undersigned expects to receive will not be more than 140 barrels, persons desirous of procuring a supply will make early application. The price will be $3½ per bushel, the cash to be paid on the delivery of the grain. For the guidance of purchasers, he would mention that each barrel is supposed to contain about 3 1-2 bushels of wheat.

Address, (post paid) EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
jy 25 4t Baltimore, Md.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreths grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
Feb. 14

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FOR SALE—A first rate SMITH PRESS, the platen 24 by 36 inches, which will work a form the size of the daily papers in Baltimore. It has the latest improvements of the patentee, has been in use a short time, and is as good as new. Any printer requiring a press of this size, cannot be better supplied than by the purchase of this. It can be examined while in operation, and any one at a distance disposed to purchase, is requested to select some printer to inspect it. The original cost and expenses deliverable to us, was about $300—It will be sold together with the roller frames, stocks, &c. complete as it now stands in operation, for $275, on a credit of three months, for an approved note.

Also, a good RAMAGE PRESS, now in operation; price $60. Also, a STANDING PRESS, iron bound wooden frame, with a powerful screw; will be sold low.

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During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry, Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities, and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now on hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

Corn and Tobacco Cultivators	Threshing Machines, with or without horse power
Superior Grain Cradles	F. H. Smith's Patent Lime Spreaders
Weldron Grain and Grass Scythes	A great variety of Ploughs of all sizes, with wrought and cast iron Shares
Farwell's Patent Double Back Grass Scythes and Snathes	Swingle Trees and Hames
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Manure Forks, Shovels, &c.	
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Superior American made Casteel Hoes, with handles	
Wheat FANS, of various sizes	
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All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality.

Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised by himself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

jy 4 J. S. EASTMAN.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Work for August; advice to Mulberry growers; large yield of Potatoes; Bone Manure; the black Weevil; communication from Alabama on the mulberry culture; value of Night Soil; Winter Wheat; the Chintz bug in corn; topless Potatoes; Bees and Honey; easy method of hiving Bees; stimulating manures; Corn-suckers; the Weevil; Silk Culture; sowing ashes to prevent mildew, insects, &c.; profitable dairy; a suggestion to sow winter wheat in the spring; honorable character of agriculture; successful experiment of spring wheat; native American Silkworm; packing Butter; wool crop of Vermont; town and country; quick work in horticulture; French Flour; advertisements, prices current.